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THE AARDVARK OF THE HAUT-UELE[1]

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Of the thirteen aardvarks collected by the American Museum Congo Expedition, two from the forest at Niapu are apparently very close to the type of *Orycteropus erikssoni* Lönnberg from the lower Bomu River. Eleven others from the savannas about Faradje differ from these forest specimens sufficiently to warrant their receiving recognition as another subspecies. Full consideration of the variability and the non-diagnostic characters exhibited by this series will be published in a bulletin on the Tubulidentata and Pholidota of the Congo Expedition, manuscript for which has been completed. The savanna race may be known as follows:

Orycteropus erikssoni faradjius, new subspecies

Type.—American Museum of Natural History No. 51373. American Museum Congo Expedition No. 1200, adult male, skin and skeleton. Collected at Faradje, Haut-Uele, Belgian Congo, January 14, 1913, by Herbert Lang.

Diagnosis.—A large aardvark resembling *erikssoni* of the forested regions of the upper Congo, but differing externally from the latter in its slightly smaller size, longer ears, and shorter front claws. The skull differs from that of *erikssoni*, as represented by two specimens from Niapu and the type description, in the following features: the inflation of the region of the frontonasal suture is more pronounced and in consequence the upward curve of the posterior part of the nasals is greater. The nasal region is also broader, to the extent that the greatest width of the combined nasalia is more than one-half the length of the nasal suture. The lacrymal bone of *faradjius* is comparatively long and the length of its suture, shared with the frontal anterior to the orbit, is about 70 per cent of the total length of the lower frontal border between the orbit and the posterior external angle of the nasal. In *erikssoni* the lacrymal-frontal suture is 60 per cent, or less, of the length of the lower frontal border. The zygomatic arch at the level of the end of the zygomatic process of the maxillary is broad (over 20 mm.), while in *erikssoni* the arch is very narrow, measuring less than 20 mm.

The mandible of *faradjius* is more massive and broader, and the angular and coronoid processes are higher than in *erikssoni*. The greatest height of the mandible equals about 45 per cent of its greatest length in the race from Faradje, whereas in *erikssoni* this height is only 39 per cent of the length. The greatest breadth of the mandible in the former race is contained in the mandibular length 4.8 times, whereas in the latter race the length is near 5.5 times the breadth. The tip of the angular process lies midway between the alveolar plane and the articular process, whereas in

[1]Scientific Results of the Congo Expedition, Mammalogy, No. 11.

the larger forest form it is much lower, the height above the alveolar level being only about one-half the distance from the tip of the angular process to the tip of the articular.

MEASUREMENTS.—Collector's measurements of the type specimen are: total length, 1750 millimeters; tail length, 610; length of hind foot, with claw, 270. On the tanned skin the ear measures 120 from the notch to the tip, and the claw of the third front digit is 42 from the eponychium to the tip. Skull measurements of the type are: greatest length, 255; greatest breadth, 98; basal length, 240; palatal length, 159; breadth of palate at M^2, 40; length of nasal suture, 94; breadth of both nasals, 60; breadth between tips of postorbital processes, 71; least breadth of braincase, 55; greatest breadth of occipital bone, 72; depth at level of pmx-max-nasal suture, 33; depth at nasofrontal suture, 58; greatest width of zygoma, 27. $Molar^1$: length, 10.0; width, 6.4. M^2: length, 12.0; width, 8.2. M^3: length, 10.2; width, 8.0. Greatest length of mandible, 212; greatest width of mandible, 45; width of mandible behind last molar, 24.